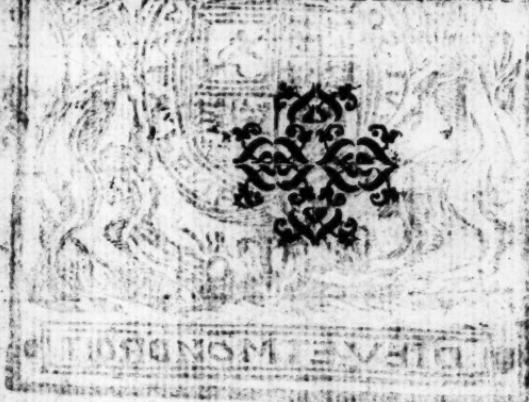


REMONSTRANCE SUBLIEME & VIRTUOSA PRESENTED TO THE MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIE, IN BEHALF OF THE CATHOLICKS.



Published at Waterford by Thomas Bourke, Printer
to the Confederate Catholics of Ireland.
Anno Domini 1843.

His remonstrance was delivered, by the Lord
Viscount Gormontown, Sir Lucas Dillon Knight,
Sir Robert Talbot Barrouner, & John Walsh Esquire,
thereunto authorised, by the Confederate Catholicks of
Ireland, to his Majesties Commissioners, at the Towne
of Trim, in the County of Meath, on the 17. of March
1642. to be presented to his most Excellent Majestie.



Printed in Nauallorke by Thomas Boyle, Printer
of the Confederate Commissioners of Ireland
Anno Dom. 1642.

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TO THE KINGS MOST
EXCELLENT MAESTIE.

Of gracious Soveraigne,
We your Majesties most
dutifull, & loyall subjects,
the Catholicks of your
Highnesse kingdome of
Ireland, being necessitated
to take armes for the pre-
servation of our Religion,
the mayntenance of your
Majesties rights, & prerog-
atives, the naturall & just defence of our lives &
states, & the libertie of our country; have often
since the beginning of these troubles attempted
to present our humble complaint unto your Royal
ew, but were frustrated of our hopes therein, by
the power and vigilancie of our adverfaries (the
now Lords-justices & other ministers of State in
this kingdome) who by the assistance of the ma-
lignant party in England now in Armes against
your Royall person, with lesse difficulty to attaine

the bad ends they proposed to themselves of extirpating our Religion & Nation, hitherto debarred us of any access to your Majesties justice, which occasioned the effusion of much innocent bloud & other mischiefs in this your kingdom, that otherwise might well be prevented. And whereas of late notice was sent unto us of a Commission granted by your Majesty to the right honorable the Lord Marques of Ormonde and others authorizing them, to heare where we shall lay, or propound, & the same to transmit unto your Majesty in writing which your Majesties grace couenant princely favour we find to be accompanied with these words; viz. (albeit we doe extreanly detest the odious rebellion which the recusants of Ireland have without ground of colour raised against us our Crowne and dignitie) which words wee doe in all humilitie conceyue to have proceeded from the thicke presentations of our adversaries; and therefore do protest, we have been therin maliciously traduced to your Majestie, having never enterayned any rebellious thought against your Majestie, your Crowne or dignitie, but alwayse have beeke and ever will continuall your Majesties most faithfull and loyal subjects, and doe most humbly beseeche your Majestie to owne, & avow us, and as such we present un-

to your Majestie these ensuing grievances, and
causes of the present distempers.

In primis, the Catholicks of this Kingdome
whom no reward could invite, no persecution in-
force to forsake that Religion professed by them,
and their ancestors for thirteene hundred years
or there abouts, are since the second yeare of the
raigne of Queen Eliz made incapable of places of
honor, or trust in Church or Common-wealthe,
their Nobles become contemptible, their Gentry
debarred from learning in Universities or publike
Schools within this Kingdome, their younger bro-
thers put, by all manner of imployment in their
native countrey, and necessitated either to live in
ignorance and contempt at home, or (to their
great discomforte, & impoverisement of the land)
to seeke education and fortune abroad: misfor-
tunes made incident to the laid Catholicks of Ire-
land only / their numbers, qualite, and loyal-
tie considered of all the Nations in Christen-
dom.

Secondly, That by this incapacitie which
was placed upon them in respect of their Religion was impoled upon the
laid Catholicks men of meane condition, & qua-
lity for the most part were in this Kingdome im-
ployed in places of greatest honor and trust, who,
being

being to begin a fortune built it of the Ruines of
 the Catholike Natives, at all times lying open to
 be disconuerted, and wrought upon, and who
 (because they would seeme to be carefull of the
 government) did from time to time, suggest false
 & malicious matters against them, the said Catho-
 licks, to render them suspected and odious in En-
 gland, from which ungrounded informations and
 their many other ill Offices, these mischieves have
 beset the Catholikes of Ireland: First the op-
 positions given to all the graces, and favours that
 your Majestic, or your late Royall Father promi-
 sed or intended to the Natives of this kingdome.
 Secondly the procuring of false inquisitions upon
 faygned Titles of their estates, against many hu-
 ndred yeares possession, and no travers, or petition
 of right admitted therunto, and lurors denying
 to find such Offices, were censured even to their
 publicke infamy, & value of their estates, the fin-
 ding thereof being against their consciences and
 cleare evidences, and nothing must stand against
 such Offices taken or great and considerable parts
 of the kingdome, but Letters-patent under the
 great Seal: And if Letters-patent were produc-
 ed, as in most cases they were, none must bee
 allowed, valid, nor yet sought to be legally avoy-
 ded,

And so that of late times by the underhand working of Sir William Parsons now one of your Lordes Justices here, and the arbitrary illegall power of the two impeached Judges in Parliament, and others drawne by their advice and counsell, one hundred and fiftie Letters-patents were avoyded in one morning, which course continued untill all the Patents of the kingdome, to a few were by them, and their associats declared void, such was the care those ministers had of your Majesties great Seale, being the publicke faith of the kingdome, this way of service, in shew enely pretended for your Majestie, proved to your disservice, and the immoderate and too timely advancement of the said ministers of state, and their adherents, & too neare the utter ruine of the said Catholicks.

3. That whereas your Majesties late Royall Father King James, having a princely and fatherly care of this kingdome, was graciously pleased, to grant severall large and beneficall Commissions under the great seal of England, and severall instructions, and Letters under his privie Signet, for the passing and securing of the estates of his subjects here by Letters-patents, under the great seal, and Letters-patents accordingly were there of passed, since payed, old rents increased, and new rents

now becometh to the Crowne; And this said last
 King was further graciously pleased at severall
 times to send divers honorable persons of cred-
 icty, knowledge and experiance, to examine the
 grievances of this kyngdome, and to lete and ease
 bly the same for redresse therof: And whereas
 your Majestie was graciously pleased, in the fourth
 yeare of your raigne, to yonchsafe a favorable
 heating to the grievances presented unto you by
 Agents from this kyngdome, and thereupon did
 grant many graces and favours unto your subiects
 therof, for remeyle of those heavy prelutes hader which
 they have long groaned, whiche acts of justice and
 grace exceeded to this people; By your Majestie
 and your said Royall Father his afford me great
 content, yet lich was, and is yet, the Immortall
 hatred of some of the said thynkers of state, and
 especially of the said Sir Thynkyn, þe said
 impeached fudges and others adherents to any wel-
 fare and happiness of this Nation, and their am-
 bition to make themselves full greater and richer,
 by the totall ruine and extirpation of this people,
 that under pretence of your Majesties service the
 publicke faith involved in those grants was viola-
 ted, and the grace and goodnesse offended by two
 gloriou

Glorious Kings successively to a wretched people,
 made unprofitable, among other inconveniences
 they do The illegall, arbitrary, and unlawfull pro-
 ceedings of the said Sir William Parsons, and of
 the said impeach'd judges, and their adhoccors,
 and instruments in the Court of Wards, and the
 many wilfully erroneous decrees, and judgements
 of tht Court, by which the Church of Catholick
 Noblesmen, and other Catholicks were most
 crudely, and tyrannically dealt withall, destroyed
 in their estates, and brog in dissolution, and igno-
 rance, the Pascites debts unsatisfied, their sisters
 and younger brothers left wholly unprovided, for
 the ancient and appearing tenures of these Lords
 were regarded yesterdays validation Law, and made for
 valuable considerations, avoyded against Law, and
 the whole Land filled up with the frequent
 swarmes of Escheators, Feodaries, Pursuivants,
 and others by authority of that Court
 lib. 2. v. 2. The said Catholicks notwithstanding the
 heevys pressures before mentioned yelded other
 grievances in part represented to your Majestic by
 the late Committees of both houses of Parliament
 of tht kingdome, whereupon they humbly desire
 that resolution be had and redress obtyned there-
 in bid ready and without indecation or retyn-
 ing

ing contribute to all the Subsidies, Loans, and other extraordinary grants made to your Majestie in this kingdom, since the beginning of your Raigne amounting unto well neare one Million of pounds, or more and above your Majesties Revenue before Mayne, and casuall: And althoough the said Catholicks were in Parliament and otherwise the most forward in grancing the said sumes, and did bear the heape of ten lines the payments thereof, yet such was the power of their aduersaries, and the advantage they gayne by the opportunity lost their continual aduersaries to your Majestie to increase their reputation in getting in of those monyes; and their authority in the distribution thereof to your Majesties great disservice, that they assumed to themselves to be procurers thereof, and represented the said Catholicks as abominable and reprobate: consider

6. The Army raised for your Majesties service here in the beginnynge of the Raigne was disbanded, by the pressing importunitie of the malignant party in England, not giving way that your Majestie shold take advise therin with the Parliament here, alldodging the said army wypopish, and therfore not to be trusted: And althoough the world could send no shomewarrantable, and unexem-

exemplified invasion, made by the malignant party
 of the Parliament in England, upon your Majesties
 Honor, rights, prerogatives, and principall flower
 of your Crowne, And that the said Sir William
 Parsons, Sir Adam Loftus knight your Majesties
 vice-treasurer of this kingdome and other their
 adherents, did declare that an Army of ten thou-
 sand Scots was to arrive in this kingdome to
 force the said Catholickes to change their Religion,
 and that Ireland could never doe well with-
 out a rebellion, to the end the remayne of the Na-
 tives thereof, might be extirpated, and wagers
 were layd at general Assizes, and publicke mee-
 tings, by some of them, then, and now employed
 in places of great profit, and trust in this king-
 dome, that within one yeare no Catholicke should
 be left in Ireland, and that they saw the ancient, and
 unquestionable privileges of the Parliament of
 Ireland unjustly, and against Law, incroached up-
 on, by the orders, acts and proceedings of both
 houses of Parliament in England, in sending for,
 and questioning to, and in, that Parliament, the
 members of the Parliament of this kingdome, sit-
 ting the Parliament here, And that by Speeches,
 and orders Printed by authority of both houses in
 England, it was declared, that Ireland was bound
 eternally

By the Statutes made in England, if named, which
 is contrary to knowne truth, and the Lawes liege
 keeld, for four hundred yeares and upwards. And
 that the said Catholickes were throughly infor-
 med, of the protestation made by both houses of
 Parliament of England against Catholickes, and
 of their intentions to introduce Lawes for the ex-
 hirgation of Catholike religion in the three king-
 domes. And that they had certaine notice of the
 cruell, and bloody execution of Priests there, onely
 for being priests, and that your Majesties me-
 tice and power could not prevail with them, to
 have the life of one condemned Priest, and that
 the Catholickes of England being of their owne
 Acte and bloud, must suffer or depart the Land,
 and consequently others no better heare a relation
 to them, if bound by their Statutes, and within
 their power. These motives, although very strong,
 and powertull, to produce apprehensions and
 feares in the said Catholickes, did not prevale
 with them to take defensive Armes, much lesse
 offensive, they still expecting that your Majestic
 & your high wisedome, might be able in a short
 time, to apply seasonable cures, and apt remedies
 unto those evils and innovations.
 That the Committees of the Lords and
 Commons

Commons of this kingdom, having attended
 your Majesty for the space of nine Months, your
 Majesty was graciously pleased (albeit notwithstanding
 your then weighty and urgent affairs in England
 and Scotland) to receive, and very often with great
 patience to hear their grievances, and many other
 base liberties at large, touching which before the
 said Lords Justices & some of your privie Coun
 sell of this kingdom and his subjects by
 their wallowards the Incorporated Conveyned
 to some ministers of State in England who since
 are dealed of the malignant party and by the
 commonall solicitation of others of the said privie
 Counsell gone to England of purpose to crisse &
 give impediment unto the Justes and graftes of
 your Majesty, was inly perdisordred to you by his selfe
 of this Realme; did as much as in them lay hinder
 the oblayning of amysseables for the said grievan
 ces and nosieskeing therin with your Majestie
 as they expected to have by theire Leuelling
 instruments, laboured with many leasings me
 thode of the Parliamentes here, & in England, in
 intercession shewynge unto your Majestie and some of the states of Eng
 land, sundry miscomfitments & misrepresentations
 of the proceedinges and actions of your Parliament
 alor

of this your kingdom, and thereby endeavoured
to possesse your Majestie, of an evill opinion there-
of, and that the said Parliament had no power of
Iudicature in Capitall causes (which is an essenti-
all part of Parliament) thereby aiming at the im-
parting of some of them, and others who were
then impeached of High Treason, and the de-
struction of this Parliament. But the said Lords
Justices and privie counsell, obseruing that no art,
or practise of theirs, could be powerfull to with-
draw your Majesties grace and good intentions
from this people, laid that the Redresse granted of
some principall grievances was to be passed, as acts
in Parliament. The said Lords Justices, and their
advertisers, with the height of malice trayring the
good nation, long before resoldy, had contrivid
betweene the members of the house of Commons,
and their good correspondence with the Lords,
left nothing unexecuted, which might haue dis-
turb'd and distroyed in the said house, and by some
of themselves, and some instruments of theirs in
the said Commons houses, private meetings of
great numbers of the said house were appointed,
of purpose to raise division in Nation, and Pro-
fession, by meane whereof a faction was made
there, which tended much to the disgrace of the
house,

House, and disturbance of your Majesties, and the
 publicke seruice. And after certaine knowledge
 that the said Committees were by the water side in
 England with sundry important, & beneficiall Bills,
 and other graces to be passed, as acts in that Par-
 liament of purpose to prevente the same, the said
 faction by the practise of the said Lords Justices
 and some of the said privie Counsell, and their ad-
 dressees, in tumultuous, and disorderly manner,
 on the seventh of August 1641, and on severall
 dayes before, assyed for an adjournement of the
 house, and being overviced by the voyces of the
 two moderate parts, the said Lords Justices and
 their adherentes could saye all honorable Peeres,
 what if they did not adjourn the Lords house on
 that day, being Saturday, that they would them-
 selves prorogue, or adjourn the Parliament on
 thence Monday following, by meanes whereof,
 and of great numbers of proxies of Noblemen
 notwithstanding, nor at any tyme resident in this king-
 dome (which is destructive to the libertie and
 freedome of parliaments here) the Lords house
 was on the said seventh day of August adjourned,
 and the house of Commons by occasion therof
 and of the factions aforesaid adjourned soone after,
 by which meanes those Bills, and graces according
 to your

your Majesties intention, and the great expecta-
 tion, and the longing desires of your people could
 not then passe as Aeras of parliament. but within a
 few dayes after this satull, and enforced adjourne-
 ment, the said Committee at five daies Dublin with
 the dispatch from your Majestie, and presented
 the same to the said Lords Justices and Councell,
 expressing a desire sente of the said adjournement,
 and besought their Lordships for the satisfaction
 for the people, to require other heads of that part
 of the dispatch, where in your Majestie did appear,
 with the bark or mark where your people might be
 suddenly conveyle into all the partes of the
 kingdomme, assent by the said Lord Justices, to
 prevent empayre or ensighte making this was
 prohibited to be done, and was instincked & lawen,
 and presented unto them for this purposse, and yet
 (as it seemes) desirg privately to addo shall not the
 life of the subiects be contredictiorie to the dothe
 same, theyd adforbe to give any notice thereof
 to the people, or evill will be in doyle, smot
 though he After this verain dangerous, and horri-
 ble this perteineas contrivably the aduise, and coun-
 seil of the said Sir Thomas Rys Dingley other bothe
 Sir Thomas O'Carroll, and Sir Thomas Goffe Esq bice,
 and on thiday eareless of the ordainment partly, and
 signed

signed by many thousands of the malignant party
 in the Citie of *Dublin*, in the province of *Ulster*,
 and in sundry other partes in this kingdome, direc-
 ted to the Commons house in *England*, were at
 publicke assizes, and other publicke places made
 knowne and read to many persons of qualitie in
 this kingdome, which petitions contayned mat-
 ters destructive, to the said Catholickes, their Re-
 ligion, lives and estates, and were the more to be
 feared by reason of the active power of the said
 Sir *John Clotworthy* in the Commons house in *Eng-*
land, in opposition to your Majesty, and his bar-
 barous and inhumane expressions in that house
 against Catholicke Religion, and the professors
 thereof. Soone after, an order conceived in the
 Commons house of *England*, that no man should
 bowe unto the name of *Iesvs* (at the sacred sound
 whereof all knees shold bend) came to the know-
 ledge of the said Catholickes, and that the said
 malignant party did contrive, and plot to extin-
 guish their Religion and Nation, hence it did arise
 that some of the said Catholickes begun to consi-
 der the deplorable and desperate condition they
 were in, by a Statute-law here found among the Re-
 cords of this kingdome, of the second yeare of the
 raigne of the late Queen *Elizabeth*, but never
 before nowe.

executed in her time, nor discovered till most of
 the members of that Parliament were dead, no
 Catholickes of this kingdome could enjoy his life,
 estate or libertie, if the said statute were executed,
 whereunto no impediment remayned, but your
 Majesties prerogative, and power which were en-
 deavoured to be clipped, or taken away as is be-
 fore rehearsed, then the plot of destruction, by an
 Army out of Scotland, and another of the malig-
 nant party in England must be executed, the feares
 of those twofold destructions, and their ardent de-
 sire to maintayne that just prerogative, which
 might encounter and remove it, did necessitate
 sonic Catholickes in the North about the two and
 twentieth of October 1641, to take Armes, in main-
 taynance of their Religion, your Majesties rights,
 and the preservation of life, estate, and liberty, and
 immediately thereupon, tooke a solemn Oath,
 and sent severall declarations to the Lords-Ju-
 stices and Counsell, to that effect, and humbly de-
 sired they might be heard in Parliament, unto the
 determination whereof they were ready to submit
 themselves, and their demands, which declara-
 tions being received, were slighted by the said
 Lords-Justices, who with the swaying part of the
 said Counsell, and by the adyice of the said two
 impeached

impeached Judges, glad of any occasion to par
off the parliament which by the former adjourn-
ment was to meet soone after; caused a Proclama-
tion to be published on the three and twentieth of
the said Moneth of October 1643. therein accusing
all the Catholickes of *Ireland* of disloyaltie, and
thereby declaring that the Parliament was pro-
rogued, untill the sixe and twentieth of February
following, within a few dayes after the said three
and twentieth day of October 1641. many Lords
and other persons of ranke and qualitie, made
their humble aduersie to the Lords-Justices and
Counsell, and made it evidently appeare unto
them, that the said prorogation was against Law,
and humbly besought the Parliament might sit,
according the former adjournment, which was
then the onely expedient to compose or remove
therthen growing discontentes and troubles of the
land; And the said Lords-Justices, and their party
of the Counsell, then well knowing that the mem-
bers of both houses throughout the kingdome,
(a few in and about *Dublin* onely excepted) would
stay from the meeting of both houses, by reason
of the said prorogation, by proclamation two
dayes before the time, gave way the Parliament
might sit, but so limited that no Act of grace or

any thing else for the peoples quiet, or satisfaction
 might he propounded or passed, and thereupon
 a few of Lords and Commons, appeared in the
 Parliament house, who in their entrance at the
 Castle-bridge and gate, and within the yard to the
 Parliament house-dore, and recesse from thence,
 were invironed with a great number of Armed
 men, with their match lighted, and Muskets pre-
 sented even to the breasts of the members of both
 houses, none being admitted to bring one servant
 to attend him, or any weapon about him, within
 the Castle-bridge, yet how thyn soever the houses
 were, or how much over-awed, they both did sup-
 plicate the Lords Justices and Counsell, that they
 might continue for a time together, and expect
 the comming of the rest of both houses, to the end
 they might quiet the troubles in full Parliament,
 and that some Acts of security granted by your
 Majestie, and transmitted under the great Seale of
 England, might passe to settle the mindes of your
 Majesties subjects, to these requests, so much
 conducing to your Majesties service, and the
 settlement of your people, a flat denyall was gi-
 ven, and the said Lords Justices and their party of
 the Counsell, by their working with their party in
 both houses of Parliament being then verie thyn-

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as aforesaid, propounded an order should be conceived in Parliament that the said discontented Gentlemen tooke Armes in rebellious manner, which was resented much by the best affected of both houses, but being awed as aforesaid and credibly informed of some particular persons amongst them, stood in opposition thereunto, that the said Musketeers were directed to shooe them at their going out of the Parliament house, through which terror, way was given to that order. Notwithstanding all the before mentioned provocations, pressures, and indignities, the farre greater and more considerable party of the Catholickes, and all the Cities and Corporations of Ireland, and whole provinces stood quiet in their houses, whereupon, the Lords-Justices and their adherents well knowing that many powerfull members of the Parliament of England, stood in opposition to your Majesty, made their principall application, and adressed their dispatches full fraught with calumnies, and false suggestions against the Catholickes of this kingdome to them, and propounded unto them to send severall great forces to Conquer the kingdome, those of the malignant party here, were by them armed, the Catholickes were not onely denied Armes, but were disarmed,

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disarmed, even in the Citie of *Dublin*, which in all successions of ages past, continued as loyall to the *Crowne of England*, as any Citie or place whatsover, all other ancient and usuall Cities and *Corporat Townes* of the kingdome by meanes whereof principally the kingdome was preserved in former times were denied armes for their money to defend themselves: and expresse order given by the said *Lords Justices*, to disarre all *Catholicks* in some of the said Cities, and Townes, others disfurnished, were inhibited, to provide Armes for their defence, and the said *Lords Justices* and *Counsell* having received an order of both houses of *Parliament* in *England*, to publish a proclamation of pardon, unto all those who were then in rebellion (as they termed it) in this kingdome, if they did submit, by a day, to be limited. The said *Sir William Parsons* contrary to this order so wrought with his partie of the *Councell*, that a Proclamation was published of pardon, onely in two Counties, and a very short day prefixed, and therein all free-holders were excepted: through which every man saw that the estates of *Catholicks* were first aymed at, and their lives next: The said *Lords Justices* and their partie having advanced their designe thus farre, and not finding the

the successe answerable to their desires, commanded Sir Charles Coote Knight and Baronnet, deceased, to march to the Countie of Wickloe, where he burnt, killed, and destroyed, all in his way. And in a most cruell manner, man, woman and child, persons, that had no appearing wills to do hurt, nor power to execute it; soone after some foot-companies did march in the night by direction of the said Lords Justices, and their said partie, to the Towne of Sevtry in Fingall, three miles of Dublin; a Countrey that neither then, nor for the space of four or five hundred yeares, before did feele, what troubles were, or warre meant, but it was too sweet and too quiet, and therefore fit to be forced to quiesce in that towne; innocent husband-men, some of them being Catholicks, and some Protestants, taken for Catholicks, were murthered in their beds, and their heads carried triumphant into Dublin; next morning complaint being made of this, no redresse was obtained therein, whereupon some Gentlemen of qualitie, and others the inhabitants of the Countrey, seeing what was then acted, and what passed in the said last march towards the Countie of Wickloe, and justly fearing to be all murthered, forsooke their houses, and were constrained to stand together in their owne defense.

fence, though ill provided of Armes or ammuni-
tion. Hereupon a Proclamation was agreed up-
on at the Councell-boord on the thirteenth of De-
cember 1641, and not published or Printed till the
fifteenth of December, by which, the said Gentle-
men, and George King by name, were required to
come in, by or upon the eighteenth of the said
Moneth and a safty was therein promised them.
On the same day, another Proclamation was pu-
blisht summoning the Lords dwelling in the Eng-
lish-pale, neere Dublin, to a grand-Councell on
the seventeenth of the said Moneth, but the Lords
Justices, and their party of the Counsell to take
away all hope of accommodation, gave direction
to the said Sir Charles Coote, the said fifteenth day
of the said Moneth of December to march to Clon-
tarffe being the house, & Towne of the said George
King, and two miles from Dublin, to pillage, burne
kill, and destroy all that there was to bee found,
which direction was readily and particularly ob-
served (in manifest breach of publicke faith) by
meanes whereof the meeting of the said Grand-
Councell was diverted, the Lords not daring to
come within the power of such notorious faith-
breakers, the consideration whereof, and of other
matters aforesaid, made the Nobility and Gentry
of

of the English-pale, and other parts of the province of Leinster sensible of the present danger, and put themselves in the best posture they could, for their naturall defence , and employed Lieutenant Colonell Red, to present their humble Remonstrance to your Sacred Majesty and to declare unto you the state of their affaires , and humbly to beseech relief and redresse therein , the said Lieutenant-Colonell though your Majesties servant and imployed in publicke trust (in which case the Law of Nations affords safety and protection) was without regard to eyther, not onely stopped from proceeding in his imployment, but also tortured on the racke at Dublin.

10 The Lord-president of Munster by direction of the said Lords-Justices (that province being quiet) with his accomplices, burnt, preyed, and put to death Men, Women, and Children , without making any difference of quality, condition, age, or sex, in severall parts of that province. The Catholickes, Nobles and Gentlemen there mistrusted and threatned, and others of inferior qualitie trusted and furnished with Armes, and ammunition. The province of Connaght was used in the like measure, whereupon, most of the considerable Catholickes in both the said provinces were inforced (without Armes or ammunition) to looke after safety, and to that end to stand on their defence,

(18)

still expecting your Majesties pleasure, and always ready to obey your commands. Now the plot of the said ministers of state and their adherents, being even ripe, applications were incessantly by them made to the malignant party in England, to deprive this people of all hopes of your Majesties justice or mercie, and to plant a perpetuall enmity betweene the *English* and *Scottish* Nation and your subjects of this kingdome.

¶ That wheras, this your Majesties kingdome of *Ireland*, in all successions of ages, since the raigne of King *Henry the second*, sometimes King of *England* and Lord of *Ireland*, had Parliament of their owne composed of Lords and Commons in the same manner and forme, qualified with equall liberties, powers, priviledges, and immunitiess with the Parliament of *England*, and onely dependant of the King and Crowne of *England* and *Ireland*, and for all that time no prevalent Record, or authentick president can be found, that any Statute made in *England*, could or did bind this Kingdome before the same were here established by Parliament, yet upon untrue suggestions and informations given of your subjects of *Ireland*, an Act of Parliament intituled an act for the speedy, and effectuall reducing of the rebels in his Majesties kingdome of *Ireland*, to their due obedience to his Majestie, and the Crowne of *England*, and

another A^t intituled an act for adding unto and
explayning the said former Act, was procured to
be enacted in the said Parliament of *England*, in the
18. yeare of your Majesties raigne, by which Acts,
and other proclamations your Majesties subjects
unsumoned, unheard, were declared Rebels and
two Millions and a halfe of Acres arable, med-
dow and profitable pasture within this kingdome
were sould to undertakers, for certaine summes of
money, and the edifices, Loghes, Woods, Bogs,
wastes & their appurtenances were thereby men-
tioned to be granted and past gratis, which Acts
the said Catholickes doe conceive to have beeene
forced upon your Majesty, and although voyde,
and unjust in themselves, to all purposes, yet con-
tinue matters of evill consequence, and extreme prejudice
to your Majesty, and totally destrutive
to this Nation. The scope seeming to ayme at
Rebels onely, and at the disposition of a certayne
quantity of Land, but in effect and substance, all
the Lands in the kingdome, by the words of the
said Acts may be distributed in whose possession
soever they were without respect to age condition
or quality, and all your Majesties Tenures, and the
greatest part of your Majesties standing Revenew
in this kingdome taken away, and by the said Act
if it were of force, all power of pardoning, and of
granting those Lands, is taken from your Majesty,

a president that no age can instance the like, against this A^ct the said Catholickes doe protest, as an A^ct against the fundamentall Lawes of this kingdome, and as an A^ct destructive to your Majesties right, and prorogatives, by colour whereof most of the forces sent hither to infest this kingdome by Sea and Land disavowed any authoritie from your Majesty but doe depend upon the Parliament of England.

12 All strangers and such as were not inhabitants of the Citie of *Dublin*, being commaunded by the said Lords-Justices, in and since the said Moneth of November 1641. to depart the said Citie were no sooner departed then they were by the direction of the said Lords-Justices, pillaged abroad and their goods seized upon; and confiscated in *Dublin*, and they desiring to returne under the protection and safety of the state, before their appearance in any action, were denyed the same, and divers other persons of ranke & quality by the said Lords-Justices imployed in publicke service, and others keeping close within their doores without annoying any man, or syding then with any of the said Catholickes in Armes, and others in severall parts of the kingdome, living under, and having the protection, and safety of the state, were sooner pillaged, their houses burnt, themselves, their Tenants, and servants killed, and destroyed than any other.

other, by directions from the said Lords-Justices, and by the like direction, when any Commauder in chiefe of the Army promised or gave quarter or protection, the same was in all Cases violated, and many persons of qualite, who obtained the same, were ryned before others. Others that came into Dublin, voluntarilly, and that could not be justly suspected of any crime, if Irishmen, or Catholickes, by the like direction were impriso ned in Dublin, robbed and pillaged abroad, and brought to their tryall for their lives; The Cittie of Dublin and Corke, and the ancient Corporate Townes of Droghe da, Teoghell, and Kinsale, who voluntarilly received Garrisons in your Majesties name, and the adjacent countries, who received them were worse used and now live in worse condition than the Isralites did in Egipt: So that it will be made appeare, that more martirs, Breaches of publicke faith, and quarter, more destruction and desolation more cruelly not fit to be named, were committed in Ireland, by the direction, and advice of the said Lords-Justices and their party of the said Counsell, in lesse than eightene Moneths, then can be paralleled to haue beeene done by any Christian people.

13 The said Lords-Justices, and their adhe rents, have against the fundameinall Lawes of the Land, procured the sitting of both houses of Par liament

liament for severall Sessions (nine parts of ten
of the naturall and genuine members thereof be-
ing absent) it standing not with their safety , to
come under their power , and made up a conside-
table number in the house of Commons , of clerks
soldiers , seryng men , and others not legally , or
not chosen at all , or returned , and having no man-
ner of estate within the kingdome , in which sit-
h. 11.
very
and
ting sundry orders were conceived , and dismiss-
ed Brayned of persons before impeached of Treason
in full Parliament , and passed or might have pas-
sed some Acts against Law , and to the prejudice
of your Majestie , and this whole Nation , and du-
ring these troubles , Termes were kept , and your
Majesties Court of chiefe place , and other Courts
sat at Dublin to no other end or purpose , but by
false and illegall Judgements , Outlawries , and
other Capitall proceedings , to attaynt many thou-
sands of your Majesties most faithfull subjects of
this kingdome , they being never summoned , nor
having notice of those proceedings , and Sherifffes
made of obscure meane persons , by the like practise
appointed of purpose , and poore Artificers Com-
mon-souldiers , and mechanicall servants returned
Iurors , to passe upon the lives , and estates of those
who came in upon protection and publicke faith .

14. Therefore , the said Catholickes in the be-
halfe of themselves , and of the whole kingdom of
Ireland

(5.)

Ireland doe protest & declare against the said proceedings, in the nature of Parliaments, and in the other Courts aforesaid, & every of them, as being heynous crimes against Law, destructive to the Parliaments, &c your Majesties prerogatives, and authoritie & to the rights, & just liberties of your most fafhfull subjects.

Forasmuch dread Sovereigne as the speedy application of apt remedies unto these grievances, & heavy pressures, will tend to the settlement, & improvement of your Majesties revenew, the prevention of further effusion of bloud, the preservation of this kingdome from desolation, & the content and satisfaction of your said subjects, who in manifestation of their duty and zeale to your Majesties service, will be most willing & ready to employ 10000. men, under the conduct of wel-experienced Commanders in defence of your Royall rights and prerogatives. They therefore, most humbly beseech your Majestie that you will vouchsafe gracious answers to these their humble and just Complaints. And for the establishment of your people in a lasting peace and securitie, the said Catholicks, do most humbly pray; that your Majestie may be further graciously pleased to call a free Parliament in this kingdome; in such convenient time, as your Majestie in your high wisdome shall thinke fit, and the urgencie of the present affaires of the said kingdome doth require; And that the said Parliaments be held in an indifferent place, summo-

ned by, & continued before some person or persons of honour, & fortune, of approved faith to your Majesty & acceptable to your people here, & to be timely placed by your Majesty in this government, which is most necessary for the advancement of your service & present condition of the kingdom, in which Parliament, the said Catholickes do humbly pray tht & other their grievances may be redressed, & that in the said Parliament, a Statute made in this Kingdom in the 10. year of K. Henry the 7. commonly called Poynings Act, & all acts explaining or enlarging the same, be by a particular act suspended, during that Parliament, as it hath been already don, in the 11. year of Q. Eliz. upon occasions of far leſſe moment than now do offer themselves, And that your Majelty with the advice of the said Parliament will be pleased to take a course for the repealing or further continuance of the said Statutes, as may best conduce to the advancement of your service here, & peace of this your Realme, and that no manner wherof Complainte is made in this Remonstrance, may debarre Catholickes, or give interruption to their free Votes, or sitting in the said Parliament, And as in due bound they will ever pray for your Majelies long and prosperous Raigne over them,

FINIS.